also been conducted in June, 1996 by the ODA and Govt. of India jointly and they have expressed satisfaction about the progress of the Project.

(9) **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**

Coverage of Districts

The Project is not district based. It is being implemented 601 blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh with assistance from World Bank.

District Selection Criteria

All the tribal blocks and rural blocks having highest percentage of SC/ST population.

Evaluation of the Project

As per the agreement with the World Bank, there is a provision of mid-term and final evaluation of the project. No other specific committee has been constituted for the evaluation of the Project. The mid-term evaluation of the Project in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is already in progress and the evaluation report is expected by the end of this year.

(10) **Assistance to 47 ICDS Projects in Tamil Nadu**

Coverage of Districts

3 districts of Nilgiris, Puddukottai and Chengalpattu-MGR in Tamil Nadu with Swedesh assistance.

District Selection Criteria

The districts were identified keeping in view the needs of the most vulnerable groups in the disadvantaged areas of the State.

Evaluation of the Project

Joint reviews by the Govt. of Sweden and Govt. of India have highlighted a significant impact in improving nutritional and health status of the vulnerable groups comprising children upto 6 years of age, adolescent girls, pregnent women and nursing mothers.

Pollution of Rivers

*157. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long stretches of thirteen rivers including Yamuna, Sutlej, Sabarmati, Godavari, Krishna, Chambal, Gomti—are unfit for human consumption as reported in 'Pioneer' of 20th January, 1995;

(b) whether Government are throwing hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees down the drain in the name of cleaning the rivers; and

(c) whether prevention would not be better than cure, and whether the best course would not be to prevent the pollution of rivers by requiring all towns and industries to set up adequate waste treatment plants before releasing it into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) According to a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), stretches of various rivers were found polluted. A statement containing stretchwise details of existing and desired class of river water including the possible sources of pollution is laid on the table of the House. (*See on next*).

(b) and (c) The Government has launched the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in July 1995 for the pollution abatement of the polluted stretches. Under the plan, the sewage generated in the identified towns shall be intercepted, diverted and treated before discharge into the river besides taking up works of low cost sanitation, improved wood based crematoria, river front development and solid waste disposal. The industrial pollution caused to the river waters is controlled by enforcement of environment laws.

Long-Term Action Plan for Agricultural Sector

*158. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a long-term action plan for agricultural sector; and

(a) List of some of the Gross Polluted River stretches identified after Survey by C.P.C.B.

	River	Polluted Stretch	Existing Class	Desired Class	Critical Parameters	Possible Source of Pollution
1.	Sabarmati	(i) Immediate upstream of Ahmedabad city upto Sabarmati Ashram	E	B	DO, BOD Coliforms	Domestic and industrial waste from Ahmedabad
		(ii) Sabarmati Ashram to Vautha	E	D	-do-	-do-
2.	Indus (Tributaries) Sutlaj	(i) D/S of Ludhiana to Harika	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD	Industrial waste from Hoseries, Tanneries, Electroplating and Engineering industries as Domestic waste from Ludhiana and Jullundhar
		(ii) D/S of Nangal	E	C	Ammonia	Waste of Fertilizer, Chloralkali and Paper mills from Nangal.
3.	Yamuna	(i) Delhi to Confluence with Chambal	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD Coliform	Domestic and Industrial waste from Delhi, Agra and Mathura.
		(ii) In the city limits of Delhi, Agra & Mathura	-do-	B	-do-	-do-
4.	Subarnarekha	Hatia Dam to Baharagora	Partly D Partly E	C	-do-	Domestic and industrial waste from Ranchi & Jamshedpur
5.	Godavari	(i) D/S of Nasik to Nanded	Partly D Partly E	C	BCD	Waste from Sugar, Distillery and food processing industries
		(ii) City limit of Nasik & Nanded	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD	Waste from Sugar, Distillery and food processing industries.
6.	Krishna	Karad to Sangli	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD	Waste from Sugar, distillery industries.
7.	Chambal	D/S of Nagda & D/S of Kota (app. 15 kms. at both the places).	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, DO	Domestic and industrial waste from Nagda and Kota respectively.

8. Damodar		D/S of Dhanbad to Haldia	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, Toxic	Industrial waste from Dhanbad, Durgapur, Asansol, Haldia & Burnpur.
9. Gomati		Lucknow to confluence with Ganga	Partly D Partly E	C	DO, BOD Coliforms	Industrial waste from Distilleries and domestic waste from Lucknow.
10. Kali		D/S of Modinagar to influence with Ganga	Partly D Partly E	C	-do-	Industrial and domestic waste from Modinagar
11. Khan	(i)	In the city limits of Indore	E	B	-do-	-do-
	(ii)	D/S of Indore	E	D	-do-	-do-
12. Kshipra	(i)	In the city limits of Ujjain	E	B	-do-	-do-
	(ii)	D/S of Ujjain	E	D	-do-	-do-
13. Hindon		Saharanpur to confluence with Yamuna	E	D	DO, BOD, Toxic	Industrial and domestic waste from Saharanpur and Ghaziabad

NB: The 'Desired Class' show in the table have been finalised by the CPCB on the basis of the designated-best-use of water in a particular stretch. These may be modified, if the present best use of that stretch demands a higher class.

(b) LIST OF LESS POLLUTED STRETCHES IDENTIFIED AFTER SURVEY BY CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB)

(For Classification please refer Annexure III)

	River	Polluted Stretch	Existing Class	Desired Class	Critical Parameters	Possible Source of Pollution
1.	Baiterni	Upstream of Chandbali	D	B	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
2.	Krishna	(i) Dhom dam to Narso Babari (Maharashtra)	D	C	BOD & Total Coliforms	Domestic & Industrial
		(ii) Tributary Streams (Maharashtra)	D	C	-do-	-do-
		(iii) Upto Naga-Arjun Sagar Dam and from that dam to upstream of Repella. (Andhra Pradesh)	D	C	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
3.	Bhadra	Origin to downstream of KICCL of Bhadra Dam (Karnataka)	D	C	Total Coliforms	Domestic
4.	Brahmini	Upstream of Dharma-shalla.	D	C	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
5.	Tunga	Thirthahalli to confluence with Bhadra.	C	B	Total Coliforms	Domestic

6.	Cauveri	(i) From Talakkavarito 5 km of Mysore District Border Yagahi (Karnataka)	D	B	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
		(ii) From KR Sagar Dam to Hogenekkal (Karnataka)	C	B	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic and Industrial
		(iii) From Bugalur to Grand Anicut (Tamil Nadu)	D	B	BOD & Coliforms	DO
		(iv) From Grand Anicut to Kumtakonam (Tamil Nadu)	C	B	BOD & Coliforms	DO
7.	Tapi	From city limits of Nepanagar to the city limits of Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh)	C	B	DO, BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
8.	Narmada	Along with city limits of Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	C	B	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic
9.	Betwa	Between Vidisha and Mandideep and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	D	B	BOD & Coliforms	Domestic

NB : The 'Desired Class' shown in the table have been finalised by the CPCB on the basis of designated-best-use of water in a particular stretch. These may be modified if the present best use of that stretch demands a higher class.

BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand

DO = Dissolved Oxygen.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) No long term action plan as embodied in new Agriculture Policy for agricultural development is currently under the consideration of the Government.

Accidents at unmanned Rail Level Crossings

*159. SHRI ASHOK MITRA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: (a) the number of accidents at unmanned rail level crossings in the country during five years since 1991-92 and the number and nature of casualties caused by such accidents;

(b) the total number of unmanned level crossings and their State-wise break-up;

(c) the total estimated capital and maintenance costs to convert these unmanned crossings into manned crossings;

(d) whether any modern technique is being introduced to warn the vehicles crossing such unmanned gates; and

(e) the targets set for manning railway crossings during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The number of accidents of unmanned level crossings and casualties therein during the last five years is as under:

Year	No. of Accidents	Killed	Injured
1991-92	38	93	262
1992-93	35	72	78
1993-94	54	146	273
1994-95	54	147	115
1995-96	52	117	162

(b) State-wise break-up of unmanned level crossings is as under:

Year	No. of Accidents	Killed	Injured
Andhra Pradesh	1610	Mizoram	1
Assam	1045	Orissa	1137
Bihar	2062	Punjab	1056
Delhi	7	Rajasthan	2268
Gujarat	2948	Tamil Nadu	1572
Haryana	520	Tripura	37
Himachal Pradesh	293	Uttar Pradesh	3727
Jammu & Kashmir	36	West Bengal	1608
Karnataka	1059	Chandigarh	2
Kerala	231	Pondicherry	9
Madhya Pradesh	1810	Goa	2
Maharashtra	1650	Nagaland	1
Manipur	1		
Total : 24,692			

(c) The initial capital cost for manning all these unmanned crossings would be around Rs. 1500 crores. Besides, maintenance cost would be around Rs. 200 crores per annum.

(d) A train actuated radio-based warning system, designed and developed by M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., is under trial at a few level crossings.

(e) it has been decided that no new unmanned level crossing will be added and the sensitive unmanned level crossings will be, on a planned basis, after due prioritisation, converted into manned level crossings with the help of the State Governments who have to invest the initial capital cost.

Eligibility Test for Lecturership

*160. DR. D. VENKATESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether the University Grants Commission has accredited seven State Governments to conduct the eligibility test for the posts of lecturers in colleges of various universities, provided they observe certain conditions imposed on them;

(b) if so, what are the names of these seven States;

(c) whether the UGC had taken this decision after holding a series of meetings on the recommendations of the UGC Committee; and

(d) what are the other steps being taken by University Grants Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) and (b) The State level Eligibility Tests in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana,